If the New Zealander climbs down from Lonon Bridge and finds a theatre that is giving a French farce he will probably discover that pute unchanged in the general formula. The inpredients may vary, but the mould into which her are poured alters never. Certain incidental table elements. Labiche, who had writter ony of these farces, was the first man to use trick which for several years was one of the consider points of these plays. This was ters who had in reality nothing to do with eaction. The wedding guests in "Le Chapeau Paille d'Italie," who are hurried from one are to another with no real interest in the are an instance of this scheme, which the invented and which his contemporaries kly began to copy. This marked one of the ages in French farce, but it never touched the wife, and the lover, or a plurality of these, have continued from that day to constitute the maerials of these plays. From present indications there is not likely to be any departure from this rates that a change is imminent. But they do show that their authors are capable of new details, which give piquancy and favor to the old compound and keeps it fresh and appetizing. There are a number of these in "Never Again," and a riot of fun they interests the audience first is a mother-in-law. May Robson plays the part, and as she enters her face wears an expression of pathetic resig-nation. Her manners are mild and sweet. Her white hair is carefully waved on each side of her brow. Soon it becomes plain that she is dumb. "What a false note," the spectators think; "an afflicted person made a subject of ridicule." When Miss Robson begins to work her jaws in a violent effort to speak she is very smusing. But the thought that she is dumb till interferes with the full effect of her humor. Only when it is explained that she was struck dumb while eating lobster croquettes is the audience prepared for a restoration of her powers. This comes when her daughter indicates a suspicion of her husband's falthfulness. Then the outburst of talk is overwhelming. This mother-in-law had been feigning dumbness in order to keep her son-in-law satisfied with his home. His possible unfaithfulness after that is too much for her, and she abandons the deception immediately. In the second act she is found at the place where her son-in-law is about to meet his supposed mistress. The house happens to be owned by a friend of the family. He is a physician anxious to make a reputation for his ability to restore the power of speech. When she is discovered by him the mother-in-law immediately pretends again to be dumb. The doctor thinks she has come for treatment. In vain she pretends by signs and motions that she had no idea of being freated. He drags her up to his study in spite of it. Once she escapes, only to be caught sgain and taken back. When she finally gets out of his clutches, her mouth is seen to be entirely on one side of her face and drawn down to one side. Miss Robson is an adept at make-up, but she never did anything so grotesque as that twisted mouth. Whenever she tries to put it into place it allips back. She is a painful sight, but an irresistibly amusing one. Nothing about her acting is eleverer than her resigned, pathetic air as the dumb mother. her brow. Soon it becomes plain that she is

cople from sight, is one of the old traditions of rench farces that is as powerful to-day as the rule of the three unities used to be. This time it is hmp condition. Miss Miller has grown considerably stouter than she was, and as the collapsed Mmc. Katsenjammer she is a good armful for Fritz Williams. But he struggles valiantly with her shapely bulk, dragging her heroically from one door to another. Another incident of farces and very skilfully introduced. A school teacher and her husband arrive from the country. It is they who are concharacters in the play. They are invariably characters in the play. They are invariably striving at the wrong time, and they are always accompanied by six of their pupils, who follow along after them. The appearance of these persons is always the signal for the return of the children, and the six accompany them to the scene of every complication that the play contains. The children are driven out or dragged is, and only in the last scene of the farce are they disposed of. Then the school teacher, her husband, and the children have gone home. The children are to be put to bed, and then the teachers are to return. In the mean time the entanglements of the farce have been settled The three husbands and wives have been reconciled—but on a basis so mistaken that the arrival of the school teacher and her husband would immediately revive the discord. The two are heard outside the door. "Let's make out we've gone," appropriate the starty who is least anytice. distely revive the discord. The two are heard outside the door. "Let's make out we've gone, suggested one of the party, who is least anxious to have the hostilities renewed. The electric lights are turned out. The two persons are heard speaking in the room, which is so dark that the sudience sees nothing on the stage. "Why, everybody's gone," says the schoolmistress; "the party must be over." They are no sooner gone than the lights are turned up and the play ends with assured reconciliation. Another incident which brought the lights into effective use opened the last act. The stage was perfectly dark when the curtain rose, and it remained so until a servant in an undisguised nightgown opened the door for her master. She was a pretty girl when the lights were turned up, and it was seen then that she wore a pair of man's heavy boots. The discovery of that embarrassed her, but she explained it by saying that the man who blacked the boots was stupid, and sometimes made mistakes, putting the men's shoes in front of the women's rooms. It is scarcely to be believed the suthors meant that statement to be taken as exact. But it is quickly spoken, and no harm is done. There is a great deal of action in "Never Again," and there are enough characters to keep the audience interested continually. There are novelties in ingenuity, too. But the play is not so expert a specimen of play making as "The Gay Parislans" was. It is vastly more entertaining, however.

One of the common nuisances of charity matinees, and especially those connected with thestrical funds, is the sale of flowers and pro grammes in the lobbies by actresses, who pester the people who come, probably keep many away. and surely make an undestrable exhibition of themselves. It is said that Daniel Frohman, Who has charge of the forthcoming Actors' Fund performance, will do away with the lovely but dreaded peddlers.

The difference of opinion between Frances Hodgson Burnett and the Frohmans as to suitable actress for the heroine of "A Lady of Quality has resulted in the play being trans ferred to Charles Burnham, who has engaged Julia Arthur. Joseph Holland will accompany her. Miss Arthur has been in Henry Irving' company two years.

Edward J. Ivory, the Irish agitator, is to bene fit by an entertainment next Sunday night at the Columbus. The volunteers are numerous. Robert Mantell is using a drama made from he novel "A Gentleman from Gascony." John

the novel "A Gentleman from Gascony." John J. McNally's farce for the Garrick is to be called "The Good Mr. Best." The Bostonians have tried "The Serenade" in Chicage with seeming satisfaction, and it will come to New York in good condition. A comic opera tried in Hartford with doubtful results bears the title of "The Isle of Gold or, The Star Spangled Dollar." Virginis Harned, actuated perhaps by a now-or-accer vim, is playing the heroine of "Spiriting with an emotional power which she did has command in the first performance of the Sardion piece. Mary Mannering is posing to J. Wells Champney for a figure of Summer in same allegorical pictures of the seasons. L. it. Stockwell, an actor, formerly known here, but lately associated with the Ban Francisco singe and management, has lost a leg by an action of the seasons of the seasons. The widow of Nelson Wheatcroft will continue the dramatic school which he established and in which she has been an important factor. Sadle Martinot is to reappear in extravaganza. Blanch Walsh and Olive May are to alternate respectively with any lines of the respectively with a continuous products of the respectively with a continuous case of the respective case of the respective case of the respectively and the respective case of the respective case of the respecti

Amy flushy and oblette Tyler in "Secret Service" during its lour.

To rulk Ebiron or This Sun—Sir: In your comments on "Under the Red Globe" I find much mention of Hoss, but not a word of Fenion, Why is this? Can it be your impression that the firm of Ross & Fenton has dissolved, or that my husband and I have separated! We have not True, I have frequently contemplated the beginning of proceedings against him. Heaven knows there have been times—but let that pass, I had about abandoned the idea of getting rid of him, but now your aggravating silence will drive me to some such desperate proceeding. Is my name never to be seen in a newspaper again! Heaven forfend: I will take milk baths first or suc for diverse. Anything but this horrible silence. It has been suggested to me that my treatment of the part of Henne is too serious for burlesque. No wonder. To be entirely ignored tends to hake one serious. Is my manner too legitimate to please! Possibly I got in the way of it during haske one serious. Is my manner too legitimate to please! Possibly I got in the way of it during

soy several years of barristorming. An idea oc-cure to me! Perhaps I need a press agent I never had one, but I understand they are fash-ionable in the profession powadays. May-be some one should work up a story about me. I have scores of pictures of myself from the age of three to—well, say twenty-nine. I have also the story of my life, or at least most of it. But I'm told that The Sun never prints anything from press agents. Can't something be done about this! I can't let things go on like this. Mr. Ross is very nice, and I like to see pleasant things in print about him, but then I am on earth too, you know. I'm supposed to be in the picture somewhere.

PIERINA AND ANDRIA HAPPY. Uncle Sam's Law Required Just What They

They arrived on Tuesday, on the Anchor line steamship California, from Mediterranean ports. Each had a card embellished with many thing in Milan, whence they came. The maider name of the young woman is Pierina Antoniazzal, which she swapped yesterday for that of Andria Zendrini. Pierina has brown eyes that are big and expressive, an olive skin, and a voice that is as melodious in conversation as any that the interpreters of Ellis Island have ever heard. At least, that is what they say. When Andria and Pierina frankly declared to the inspectors that they were not man and wife, but looked upon hemselves as such under the laws of Heaven, they were told that they would not be admitted to

themselves as such under the laws of Heaven, they were told that they would not be admitted to the domain of Uncle Sam unless they were also united according to his laws, which are paramount here. They said almost with one voice, and with an eagerness that showed they thought much of each other, that they were willing to submit to any law that was necessary to keep them together and allow them to land in this city. Capt. Disimone of the Italian Society took them to an Italian priest, who tied the knot. The young woman said she was glad that everything had been made straight according to the legal forms, but that she really thought the ceremony was superfluous.

An Italian harpist, who was one of the couple's fellow-voyagers, played a soft familiar Italian air while they were coming over from Ellis Island on the ferryboat. Pierina enraptured the immigrants by accompanying the harpist in a voice that showed signs of culture and had a good deal of melody in it. She told Capt. Disimone that her father was a merchant in Milan and that he and her mother had objected to her marrying Andria. She left home with him, and they lived together until they decided to try their luck in America. She says that she was taught elocution by one of the instructors of Mme. Duse, Prof. Luigi Monti, and that her husband thinks she is good at recitation. She is a planist, and for several month before leaving her home she helped to earn her living by teaching music. Her husband, who is a good-looking, blue-eyed Milienese almost of Saxon aspect, was originally a clerk in a bank. He was a teacher of French just before he left Milan. The couple have enough money to keep them many months. Pierina wanted to know how many theatrest here were in New York, and when Capt. Disimone told her in

Private Detective Gibson Accused of Perjury

letective who is alleged to have given false evidence on Tuesday in behalf of George Shrady in his action for a divorce from his wife, Georgians M., and the fainting of Lillie Cole Sandaw, who cidents of the trial vesterday. The Grand Jury, son for falsely swearing that he followed Mrs. Jackson, at 308 Madison avenue, whither she was alleged to have been accompanied by Pearsall Bradhurst Jackson, son of Lawyer Jackson, and that Gibson will be called upon to plead to-

Among the charges which Mrs. Shrady made against her husband was that he was intimate with an unnamed woman at the St. Lawrence Hall, a hotel at Montreal, in September, 1894, and at various times since in this city with Lillie Cole Sandaw. Mrs. Sandaw, who is a young widow, became greatly excited while specifically denying the acts of adultery alleged against hog, and she screamed her denials so that she could be heard all over the building. She gave way altogether and fell in a faint when asked if she had ever been in a disorderly house. When she revived the following dialogue occurred between her and counsel:

Q.—Did you ever put your arm sround Mr. Shrady and kiss him! A.—Never.

Q.—Did you ever allow him to put his arm around you or kiss you in a saloon! A.—Never.

Q.—Did he ever pay any of your bills! A.—He never did.

The witness said she met Shrady three years at and had tried to get evidence for him in his divorce litigation. She is now living in a house owned by Mrs. Martha Shrady, mother of the plaintiff.

Justice Pryor said that the case ought to go to Hall a hotel at Montreal, in September, 1894.

### DOYLE CHAINS HIS TRUNKS.

Superintendent Henkel of the Bureau of Incumbrances was summoned by the Mayor yesterday to answer charges of persecution pre dealer, who has a store in the basement of the Astor House on the Vesey street corner. It has been Mr. Doyle's custom to exhibit trunks and signs on the sidewalk and stairs leading down to his store. Time after time Superintendent Henkel's men have swooped down on the ex yard. Doyle told the Mayor that his exhibit of wares and signs had always been kept within the stoop line, and that they could not be con the stoop line, and that they could not be con-strued as constituting an obstruction to the public walk. Still, he said, Superintendent Hen-kel persisted in scizing them, and he came to the conclusion that he was being persecuted. Henkel said that he always acted on com-plaints, and that he never knew whose goods he was seizing. He also told the Mayor that Mr. Doyle had openly boasted that he had a pull with the former city administration which never mo-lested him.

sted him. Gen. Collis was also sent for, and he told the Gen. Collis was also sent for, and he told the Mayor that there was a long chain attached to each of the trunks and bags exhibited on the sidewalk by Doyle. When the incumbrance men hove in sight the clerks yanked the trunks in and laughed at the officers.

Mr. Doyle said that Gen. Collis's statement was not true. The chains, he said, were put on the trunks to prevent thieves from carrying them away. He also declared that he was a Republican. publican.
"Whatever your politics is," replied the
Mayor, "we will see that you are not perse-

GILROY'S WIFE'S MOTHER'S NOTE. It Leads to Litigation in Which the Son-in-Law

Is the Platatiff. Thomas F. Gilroy, Jr., son of former Mayor Gilroy, had an action on trial before Justice Van Wyck of the City Court yesterday to recover \$200 from Walter I. Badger, a woollen merchant of 105 Worth street. The amount is the balance due on a note of \$2,000 made by Mr. Gilroy's mother-in-law, Mrs. Harriet N. Hale, and inforsed by Badger. Mr. Gilroy said that he had not made his mother-in-law a defendant, because he wanted to save her from the unpleasant con-

Badger and Mrs. Hale sat together in court nd did not speak to young Mr. Gilroy. The latter was married to Emeline Hale in Boston in 1894. Mrs. Hale is a widow. It appeared that she borrowed the \$2,000 from her sister. Miss Gussle Smith of Boston, on Jan. 19, 1896 and gave Miss Smith a note payable six months after date at legal interest. It was indersed by Mr. Badger. Mr. Gilroy took the note by indersement from Miss Smith and sued upon it.

The defendant denied the allegation that he received it for valuable consideration, and made several technical defences. All but \$200 had been paid on the note in installments. Miss Smith, who sat with Mr. Gilroy, testified to leaning the money, and that the \$200 was still due. Mr. Gilroy testified that he believed that Badger had Induced Mrs. Hale to borrow the money. He said he has a suit pending in the same court to recover for legal services from Badger. He admitted that he had himself forwarded the last installment paid on the note to Miss Smith.

At this stage the Justice said that as the case was on the short cause calendar for trial in an hour, and as the hour had already expired, he would place it at the foot of the calendar. after date at legal interest. It was indorsed by

NEW ORLEANS, March 10 .- It was announced ere to-day that A. M. Palmer, formerly of Palmer's Theatre, New York, and Henry Green wall of the Grand Opera House here, who con trols theatres in Savannah, Memphis, Atlanta Dallas, Galveston, and other Southern cities, have determined to pool their issues. Mr. Palmer will open a new theatre in New York, and the partners will have a stock company at the Grand Opera House in this city.

REUNITED BY THEIR SON.

MR. AND MRS. J. DE TRAFFORD BLACKSTONE WED AGAIN. After a Separation of Piftoen Years Through Divorce They Have Resumed Their Home in Norwich, Conn.—She Was Formerly an Ac-

NORWICH, Conn., March 10,-After living apart for more than fifteen years, Mr. and Mrs. J. De Trafford Blackstone of this city were remarried fen days ago in Philadelphia and are now spending their second honeymoon in the fine old Blackstone mansion in Norwich, where they spent their first something like twenty years late W. J. Florence was delighting theatregoers all over the country with his production of "The Mighty Dollar." In the cast was a young woman who took the part of Libby. "Libby, dear," she was always called in the play. She was very attractive personally. Off the stage the young woman's name was Miss Sarah Whittaker and her home was in Nova Scotia. One of the many who saw the production of "The Mighty Dollar" was Mr. J. De Trafford Blackstone, a scion of one of the oldest and wealthiest families in Connecticut. His father was the owner of the Blackstone mills in Norwich. His father's other business interests were also large. Young Blackstone fell in love with Miss Whittaker, proposed to her, and was accepted. She left the stage, became Mrs. Blackstone, and was installed as the mistress of one of the most pretentious homes in Norwich. A son was born, and there was nothing to indicate that the life of the couple was not entirely happy. About five years after the marriage rumors of

disagreements between Mr. and Mrs. Black-stone were circulated in Norwich, and the rumors were confirmed when Mrs. Blackstone obtained a divorce. There was not a word of scandal mentioned in the proceedings. Incompatibility of temper was given as the reason for Mrs. Blackstone's application for divorce. By an arrangement between Mr. and Mrs. Blackstone the son remained with the father, received his preparatory education and entered Yale University. Mrs. Blackstone, instead of returning to the stage, went abroad, studied art, and became an artist of much ability. Her pictures, exhibited from time to time in Paris, have won favorable mention of well-

ty. Her pictures, exhibited from time to time in Paris, have won favorable mention of well-known art critics, since her separation from her husband Mrs. Blackstone has spent most of her time abroad, but she has made it a rule to visit. America at least once a year to see her son. The father, notwithstanding the troubles between husband and wife, never permitted to influence the son against his mother. The result was that the boy was devoted to his father and equally fond of his mother. The meetings between mother and son never took place in Norwich, and usually occurred in New York. Of recent years mother and son never met but that the son spoke of the desire of his father for a reunion, and in mentioning that desire the son expressed his own hope for a reconciliation. Mr. Blackstone made no secret of his desire to have his wife come back to him, and the son acted really as a messenger from father to mother.

When Mrs. Blackstone reached this country for her annual visit last November the expression of the desire of her son, and of his father through him, that she should become a wife again, was renewed. Mrs. Blackstone finally consented to consider the matter. Then she consented to see her former husband, and after the first meeting she saw him frequently. Ten days ago a wedding in Philadelphia reunited husband and wife.

Mrs. Blackstone took up her housekeeping

a wedding in Philadelphia reunited husband and wife.

Mrs. Blackstone took up her housekeeping post where she left it off twenty years before. Scarcely a thing in the house had been changed. Her own rooms were exactly as she left them. Some of the old servants were there to welcome her, and her home-coming was much as if she had returned after a long trip abroad. Mrs. Blackstone's old friends in Norwich are delighted at the sequel to the separation, and since she has returned to her former home both she and her husband have been fairly overwhelmed with congratulations and good wishes. Mr. Blackstone is an ex-Mayor of Norwich, and his brother is the President of the Chicago and Alton Railroad.

### FLINT ON THE TRUST REPORT.

Charles R. Flint said yesterday in regard to ment in the committee's report as to the interlegislation should not be by States but by Congress, so that the legislative regulations should be uniform throughout the United States. "The report, does not, however," he continued,

state the fact that the wages paid by the concorns having superior organizations are genhaving inferior facilities; that it is only by the adoption of the most improved methods and labor-saving machinery, which is only possible through manufacturing on large scale, that sufficient advantages can be secured to make up for the differences between the low wages of Asia and western Europe and the high wages of the United States. ed in the report that extreme competition resulted in the making of 'counterfeit' goods, while the consolidated companies have improved the quality of their products.

"The report calls attention to the fact of the closing of factories through securing economies by the centralization of manufacture. The same closing of factories through securing economies by the centralization of manufacture. The same argument has been advanced against labor-saving machinery. The fact is that in this country, in the development of its vast and varied resources, there is ampice opportunity for the American workman, and none is so much benefited by economies of production as the wage earner. Improved machinery, available in large centralized manufacture, practically takes the place of the pauper labor of other countries and consequently gives to the American workman higher wages and a superior position. I believe it to be in the interest of the State of New York to encourage these industrial developments, particularly at this time, when the country is suffering for want of enterprise, and while certain regulations may be instituted to advantage, in general I do not believe that it is wise to attempt to substitute the wisdom of the Senate and the Assembly for the natural law of supply and demand."

### MAY AVOID A STRIKE.

Inchinists Present Their Case to the Elevator Constructors' Union. A special meeting of the Elevator Construc-

tors's Union was held late last night at the Chimney Corner, Twenty-fifth street and Sixth avenue, to decide what action should be taken with regard to the threatened general strike on behalf of the Machinists' Union. A committee of the Machinists' Union, headed by George Warner, its Walking Delegate, was there by in vitation, and Warner made a statement of the position his organization had taken. His union, he said, would claim the work which it controlled when the Elevator Constructors Union was affiliated with the Board of Walking Delegates, but would not pay \$10 dues per month for each man in his organization engaged in this work, which was formerly exacted by the Elevator Constructors' Union. The conference was friendly, and there seemed a general dispowas friendly, and there seemed a general disposition on all sides to avoid a general sympathetic strike if possible. When the committee left the meeting Delegate Warner said:

"If an agreement can be reached, which I hope will be the case, with the Elevator Constructors' Union the trouble will not be over until we have an agreement signed by the employers. We do not regard the Elevator Constructors' Union as necessarily non-union because it is not represented in the Board of Walking Delegates."

Late last night it was said that the meeting of the elevator constructors would not be over Late last night it was said that the meeting of the elevator constructors would not be over until 2 or 3 o'cleck this morning.

There was a rather stormy meeting of the Board of Waiking Delegates yesteriay afternoon. The delegates were anary because the news of the trouble had leaked out, and some of them said the board thought the demands should not have been made until May.

The State Board of Arbitration was in this city jesterday, and will remain to see if there is anything to arbitrate.

Two Men Have Fits in Church. During a mission service last night in St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church at 170th street and Park avenue Michael Shandley, 23 years old, a laborer of 250 East 125th street, was seized with an epileptic fit. While a number of

persons were gathered about him Frederick Nicholas, 21 years old, of 232 East 120th street, also had a fit.

There was considerable excitement in the church. An ambulance was summoned and Shandley was removed to Harlem Hospital. Nicholas was taken home.

The Damrosch Lectures. The second of the series of lectures by Mr. Walter Damrosch on Wagner's operas and music dramas will be given this morning at 11 o'clock at the Hotel Waldorf, the subject being "Tristan und Isolde." Mr. Damrosch recites the text in English and plays the principal motives at the LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

THE SUN, THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1897

It has been proposed recently to remove the near the foot of East Fourth street for nearly half a century, to Webb's Home at Fordham, where some of the original susscribers to the bell are said to be passing their last years, and the inhabitants, of the neighbrhood of the bell have protested and engaged a lawyer to prevent such action. They look upon the old bell as their own landmark, and they do not want it removed. This bell was purchased some fifty years ago by the shipwrights employed in the yards near the foot of East Fourth street because the clocks in the neighborhood did not agree, and the men wantod a reliable signal to tell them when to begin week and when to quit it. It was the regulator of the neighborhood. It bung first in a tower huflt over the effice of the shipyard at Fifth and Lowis streets. After a few years' service the bell cracked and a public subscription provided the money for recasting it, and its reannear ance was the occasion for a neighborhood rejoicing at which Sunset Cox made a speech. The bell is now in a lumber yard between Lewis street and the East River, and the Shipjoiners' Union pays a man to ring it.

Paris seems determined to do all in its powe

in the way of apologizing to Marie Van Zandt for the behavior of the citizens toward her eight or ten years ago, when she was hissed off the stage, and not permitted to appear again when she made another attempt a few days later. During the period that intervened Mile. Van Zandt was an exile from Paris, and only last summer did she have another opportunity reer is most closely identified. She was re-ceived with a cordiality which seemed to indicate a desire to make amends for the harsh treatment that she had met with years before. cate a desire to make amends for the harsh treatment that she had met with years before. But her recent nomination as an officer of the French Academy shows a kindliness which will go far toward eradicating the feelings which the occurrences of former seasons must have aroused. Other Americans before Mile. Van Zandt have received this distinction from the Government of France, and the honor is not a rare one, although the compil nent to the artist is flattering enough. In solve of her absence from the Paris stage, Mile. Van Zandt has been popular in other countries, and she is now a woman of ample means. Her mother was a singer before her, and she has been her companion, with the regulation of her business affairs as not the least absorbing of her duties. So Mile. Van Zandt owns to-day an attractive home in Paris and might have continued quits independent of the favor of Paris so far as her material circumstances are concerned. The listinction most sought after by French artists to-day is the red ribbon of the Legion of Honor, and the one bitter drop in the recent celebrations given in Sarah Bernhardt's honor was the refusal of the Government to give her the coveted honor. It has never yet been given to an actress or singer as such, although apart from their careers on the stage it has been awarded to players as teachers. Mounet-Sully is said to have received his for his service in the Franco-Prussian war, while to Got and Deleunay the honor went for their work as teachers. Sarsh Bernhardt, with all her prestige, was unable to induce the Government to decorate an actress as such.

There is very little probability that residents

There is very little probability that residents of protest against the repairs that have been ington Irving, by the present owner, who is a cousin of the original owner of the house. The building has been for several years in very bad repair, and unless it were properly restored there would doubtless be very little of it left within a few years. The Misses Irving, Washington Irving's nieces, occupied Sunnyside for years, but they moved away about two years ago, as they could not afford to make the necessary repairs, and the house had become practi-cally uninhabitable. The roofs leaked, and sary repairs, and the house had become practically uninhabitable. The roofs leaked, and in many other ways the place showed the need of very thorough restoration. A clause in Washington Irving's will lirects that the property shall escheat to the State in case it be sold to anylody not in the family, and it was for this reason difficult to dispose of the old house until the Irving who owns it now was found willing to buy it. So soon as he took presents on of it he realized that if anything of the old house was to remain it would be necessary to exclude the bloyclists, who had becun to make Sunnyside an objective noint for trips from New York. So awire fence was put about the building. But that did not protect the grounds from an avalanche of wrapping paper and luncheon baskets, and it was finally decided after one particularly destrictive Decoration Iny crowd that visitors would not again be admitted until there was somebody living in the house able to protect it. There is every reason for anybody who has the preservation of Sunnyside as an American showplace really at heart to be satisfied with the alterations that the present proprietor is making, for witsout them the house would probably not last much longer. It is said that he proposes to live there himself, and this is an assurance that the building will be protected against the sort of vandalism that compelled the exclusion of the public from the grounds.

The young man from Boston who succeeded in adding an interesting phase of liveliness to the Bradley Martin ball bore himself with so embarrassment he would be to other people. his demeanor was almost as surprising as his costume. When a fan was offered to him he is said to have answered that he was not warm and did not need it with such self-possession that no further offers of assistance were made month after his New York appearance, that the Waldorf was not the scene of his debut in such scantiness of costume. While a student in Paris he attended a ball in the Latin Quarter and the memory of the costume he wore then was eclipsed only by the subsequent appearance of the roung woman who rode on the donkey at the famous ball of the "Quatz Arts" that precipitated the Beranger riots. It was not as a falconer that the young American came like a benediction of youth and beauty before the faded gaze of the Quarter. He appeared as Bacchus. About the most consplication of the faded gaze of the Quarter. He appeared as Bacchus. About the most consplication of the faded attention with a wreath of popples that were on his head and a tiger skin grapped about his shoulders. There were other details of the costume quite as necessary if less striking and the whole dress was generally voted one of the most criginal that even the imagination of an art student in the Latin Quarter could have devised. The students at Julien were anxious to perpetuate the sight on "anyas, but that was never accomplished. So the composure of the mediaval falconer was not only not an occasion for wonder, but furthermore his fellow guests have reasons to congratulate themselves that they were called upon to view nothing more startling than this Renaissance figure. He might have looked fiesh colored, but the reality of the Bacchus was more serious still.

New Yorkers will be glad to have Fifth avesuch scantiness of costume. While a student

New Yorkers will be glad to have Fifth ave nue restored to them again, and with the will be as little attractive as the fall months were. Fifth avenue in October and November is usually an inspiriting sight, with pedes-trians and equipages of a character that make it a brilliant spectacle. But between the new buildings and the new pavements the autumn make it about the most attractive of the sea make it about the most structive of the seasons from a spectator's point of view. The months of May and June are near, but there is little likelihood that the avenue will be in a condition to give the season its customary brilliancy. In the case of the big buildings whose erection disfigures the street how, every precaution has been taken to interfere as little as possible with traffic, and afford no more inconvenience than is necessary, even though the street, be deprived entirely of its ordinary appearance. A single exception to this rule is noticeable at the corner of Thirty-ninth street and Fith avenue. The old Pell house has been torn down preliminary to the building on the same site of a number of shops. The navaments were taken up a week and on both Thirty-ninth street and Fith avenue, and the sidewalks on both strees are now mere stretches of muddy ground. No attempt to board them over has as ret been made. Women must take to the middle of the streets, and men do the same unless they are willing to walk through the mud. This undertaking is unique in that it makes no attempt to provide for the convenience of people whose ordinary means of comfort have been taken away from them. sons from a spectator's point of view. The

The announcement that the Madison Square Garden is to be sold, and the possibility that whoever burs it may use it for purposes other than those for which it was constructed, are not pleasant to New Yorkers. The Garden has not been a paying venture, but it has been one of the most interesting buildings in this city. It is good to look at, and particularly so in warm weather when its roof is ablaze with lights. The arena has been the scene of varied entertainments from French balls and cake walks to charity balls, and of such formal affairs as the reception to the officers on the ships that took part in the naval celebration here several years ago. Circuses football games, athletic exhibitions, and horse shows have been given thore, and if the building should be turned into a big hetel, as has been suggested, the amusement loving public would moura over the change. not been a paying venture, but it has been one

## OPPOSE THE NEW TROLLEY.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST THE METRO-POLITAN'S APPLICATION.

The Board of State Railroad Commissioners met in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday morning to consider the application of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to substitute the underground trolley system for other motive power on the leased lines in Sixth avenue, Eighth avenue, part of Ninth avenue, avenue, Eighth avenue, part of Ninth avenue, and on the Belt line. The hearing was adjourned from Feb. 10, when the application was opposed by W. H. Page, Jr., of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson on behalf of the Third Avenue Railroad Company and the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railroad Comthe proposed changes of motive power would interfere with other lines that intersect the lines on which the changes are to be made. In addition Mr. Page said that the consent of the abut ting property owners had not been obtained, and that the consent of the Board of Electrical Control and of the Park Department should also be secured before the application could be con-

Mirabeau L. Towns of Brooklyn presented a petition on behalf of District Assembly 75, Knights of Labor, and about ten other labor or ganizations that the Railroad Commissioners ompel the Metropolitan Street Railway Cou pany to give proper passenger transfers. Mr. in this city where transfers under the existing Metropolitan Company, or the companies which it controls, refuse to make transfers.

The objection to the change proposed wa again represented by Mr. Page. He moved to He said that the Sixth, Eighth, and Ninth Ave rights because of inaction under their original grants, and that neither of these three com panies had any rights north of Fifty-ninth street, northern portions of the same. The franchises for both the Sixth and Eighth avenue companies, Mr. Page argued, were granted under an express agreement with the city that no power other than horse power south of Forty-second street and Fifty-first street respectively should be used, and it would be unconstitutional to violate this contract between the railroad companies and the city.

William C. Whitney, for the Metropolitan Company, replied to Mr. Page. "It seems to me," he said, "my learned friend's object is a dilatory one. If it were in any other place I should think he was indulging in the pleasure of throwing mud. He goes back thirty or forty years to the construction of the roads, and then asks you to sit down upon our application until we have secured the consent of every one.

"Now we are prepared to spend five or six million dollars, and to build two parallel lines near the backbone of the island to try and relieve the tremendous glut of travel. We have got to begin the work at once if we are going to do it. We intend to build 2,000 feet a day, which is tremendous work."

Mr. Whitney in conclusion said that if the change of motive power was to take place the consent of the commission should be received early.

John M. Scribner, representing the Metropole

consent of the commission of the Metropol-sarly.

John M. Scribner, representing the Metropol-itan Company, spoke at length upon the public advantages which, he said, would result from the board giving its consent to the application.

Several witnesses testified as to the value of the consents obtained by the Metropolitan Com-pany, and the proposed method of using elec-tricity was explained. The hearing will go on this merning.

It Leads to the Arrest of Two Burgiars who

street was robbed on Sunday night of gold watches and other jewelry, valued at about \$500, together with thirty odd dollars in nickles. dimes, and pennies. Detective Perkins of the West Thirty-seventh street squad, who was assigned to the case, inquired among the saloons in Monday to have "chicken feed" changed into bills. Sheridan, the proprietor of the saloon robbed told Perkins that several days before his Carroll, the latter an ex-convict, came in his nine or ten dollars in dimes and pennies on the bar and asked for bills for the amount.

"I told them I didn't want any change," said Sheridan, "and they got a piece of paper and wrapped the money up in it. When they dumped the change on the bar I noticed among it a

and threw it in the money drawer, where it is now."

"Give it to me?" asked Perkins.

"Certainly," replied Sheridan, "producing the key," you can have it and welcome. Don't see what good it will do you, though."

Sheridan didn't see, but Perkins did. Further inquiry developed the fact that the two men got the dimes and pennies changed into bills that same morning at Gallagher's saloon, at Thirty-seventh street and Seventh avenue.

Detective Perkins then went to the grocery of Henry Meineke at 337 West Thirty-second street, immediately opposite Sheridan's saloon, which had been entered about a week prior to the burglary in the latter place.

"How much money did you say they robbed you of, Meineke!" asked the detective.

"Between nine and ten dollars in dimes and pennies. There were no nickles or money of any other denomination in the drawer, was the reply.

"Was there anything else in the drawer but."

"Was there anything else in the drawer but the change?"
"Yes," said the grocer, "there was a little brass key and a key to a dog collar. Both were brass key and a key to a dog collar. Both were among the pennics."

"Did you ever see this key before!" asked the detective in great glee as he held up the little brass key Sheridan had given him.

"My God, that is my cellar door key. I fasten it with a padlock. I always keep it in the money drawer with the pennics. After the burglary the next morning I had to break in the door. Where did you get it!" said the grocer.

To locate and arrest the two men was an easy matter, and in Jefferson Market Court yesterday they were held for trial in \$1,500 each.

A DIVORCE FOR MARY E. SHAYNE.

by His Brother, C. C. Shavne.

Justice Stover in the Supreme Court, Brook lyn, granted an absolute divorce yesterday to Mary E. Shayne from Thomas H. Shayne, a brother of C. C. Shayne, a Republican politician of this city. The couple were married in Brooklyn April 28, 1884, and have four children. The defendant, it was shown, lived in Richmond, defendant, it was shown, lived in Richmond, Va., with Lizzie Murdock, alias Connie Willis, Maurice V. Theall, who tried to serve a summons on the defendant, testified that he visited C.C. Shayne's office in this city, and that the latter told him that he could give him no idea as to where his brother was and that he had discowned him. John J. Ruckley of 514 West Fifty-first atreet, a travelling salesman, testified that he had visited the defendant, and had met Connie Willis at the House in Richmond. Hold of the disorderly conduct that took place there. Shayne, he said, had invited him to his house to see a girl whom he had lured from her home in North Carolina.

The Bill to Put the City in the Paving Susiness. Speaking of Assemblyman Abell's bill which s now before the Legislature, to allow the Pubie Works Department to have paying work done by the day instead of by contract, Deputy Comnissioner Wilds said yesterday that such a law would be against the interests of taxpayers. The would be against the interests of taxpayers. The cost of erecting a plant for the mixing of asphalt, he said, would be at least \$1,000,000, and even after it was built the city could not do the work as cheaply as the contractors, for under the law the city would be obliged to pay laborers \$2 and ay for eight hours work, while contractors can hire men for diffeen cents an hour. Gen, Collis has talked to the Mayor several times about the hill, and when it comes before the latter it is proposed to have several public hearings. Its advocates contend that such a law would be of great benefit to the workingmen of the city.

Le Bot Mine Sold for \$5,000,000. TORONTO, March 10 .- A special cablegram to a morning paper says that Le Roi mine of Rossland, B. C., owned by Senator Turner and others of Washington State, has been sold to a syndi-cate of British capitalists for \$5,000,000.

Live Newspapers in Colorado.

DENVER, Col., March 10,-The Times, the leading morning paper of Cripple Creek, and the Telluride Evening Journal have begun to re-ceive the despatches of the United Associated

The March

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Ladies' Home Journal is rich in illustration. Alice Barber Stephens has a fullpage picture entitled "The Woman in Religion."-Mr. Charles Dana Gibson illustrates an odd story by Robert C. V. Meyers, called "The Morning After the Servia Got In."—Mr. T. de Thulstrup has some interesting pictures of President and Mrs. Lincoln at a White House reception, and of Mrs. Lincoln "fixing Abraham up."-Mr. W. L. Taylor illustrates Herbert D. Ward's story, "The Burglar Who Moved Paradise."

> Your newsdealer will serve you regularly with THE LADIES' Home Journal at one dollar per year or ten cents per copy. More than 700,000 copies sold.

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

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# ARNOLD H. WAGNER RETIRES.

There is a breeze in the Gilbert Dramatic So iety of Brooklyn over the resignation of Arnold

H. Wagner as President and the withdrawal of Recently Mr. Wagner declared his purpose to decline the Presidency for another term, but was induced to reconsider his determination. He therefore became disgruntled when the Nominating Committee named A. A. Leach for his place. It was said last night that the rumpus would not interfere with the next performance of the society, which is scheduled for April 7.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Arrived-WEDNESDAY, March 10. Sa Aurania, McKay, Liverpool Feb. 27 and Queens

i Aurania, McKay, Liverpoos 1981.
In 1981h.
In 1981h.
In 1981h.
In Alesia, Briand, Marseilles,
In Trinidad, Francer, Bermuda,
In Hoistein, Hoppe, Santa Martha,
In Alleghany, Low, Savantilla,
In Thomas Melville, Greig, Palermo,
Isa Lonaconing, McGillivray, Batoum,
Isa Glanton, Leisk, Dunkirk,
Isa Caspian, Beard, Port Natal,
Isa Gapouin, Pisti, Jacksonville,
Isa Bluefields, Mastingo, Baltimore,
Isa Hubert, Crimp, Para,
Isa Aslatte Prince, Anderson, Santos,
Isa Arkadia, Lloyd, Mayaguer,
Isa Hudson, Halsey, New Orleans,
Isa Old Pominion, Blakeman, Richm
Isa Pawner, Staples, Philadelphia,
Ipor later arrivals see Firs

For later arrivals see First Page ARRIVED OUT.

SIGNTED.

Se New York, from New York for Southampton, of urst Castle. Ss Bellena, from New York for Manchester, passed the Lizard.

Sa New York, from New York for Southampton, off Prawle Point.

Sa Mewcomen, from New York for Newcastle, off Portland Hill.

Ss Veendam, from Rotterdam for New York. Se Spree, from Southampton for New York.

SAILED FROM DOMESTIC PORTS. Sa Capac, from Baltimore for New York. Sa Lampasas, from Galveston for New York. Sa Louislana, from Port Eads for New York. Sa Kansas City, from Savannah for New York.

1 00 P M Santiago, Nassau La Grande Duchesse, Savan-nah Sail To Morrow. Allegheny, Jamaica.... Algonquin, Charleston. Colorado, Brunswick... La Bretagne, Bari Saturday, March 18, Fulida, Genoa. 800 A M Aurania, Liverpool 900 A M Island, Christiansand 11 90 A M Werkendam, Rotterdam 800 A M

> INCOMING STEAMSHIPS. Rotterdam. Liverpool. London Rotterdam

Due Saturday, March 18, Southampton Due Sunday, March 14. icorgic. Georgian City of Washington El Rio. March 16

datteawan.

UNHAPPY PAINTER STEINBERG.

A Hoboken citizen is the victim of a place of nalicious mischief that has already greatly disturbed his peace of mind, and will, if permitted to continue, ultimately ruin his business. The rescuted one is Samuel Steinberg, a painter and decorator, living at 360 First street. Whe his tormentor is he does not know, although he is making strenuous efforts to find out. Steinberg has had a very good business and

Steinberg has had a very good business and has painted and decorated many houses in Hoboken. It was not until recently that his persecutor began operations. This mysterious person's mode of operation has been to waits until Steinberg has nearly completed a job and then to step in over night and spoil it by daubing the painter's work with black paint, so that the job has to be done over at Steinberg's expense. The painter's enemy seems to be satisfied with one daubing of the same job, for he waits till Steinberg gets another, and then repeats the operation. In this way this mysterious individual has spoiled four jobs on which Steinberg was employed.

The last job spoiled was at 84 Grand street, where Steinberg had the contract for painting and renovating a three-story dwelling. He had several men at work painting, papering and kalsomining. The job was nearly completed on last Monday night and the house was locked. On Tuesday morning the painters found that Steinberg's nemesis had smeared all of the new work with black paint, which had been put on in streaks several inches wide as though with a whitewash brush.

Steinberg said yesterday that he has no idea who is persecuting him. "I would give almost anything to get hold of the cowardly cur who is trying to ruin my business," he said. "This is

anything to get hold of the cowards on who is trying to ruin my business," he said. "This is the fourth job that he has ruined in that way, and people are getting almost afraid to employ me. I am now engaged on another job on First street, and I have to watch it night and day to prevent the same trick being served me. It is worse than being robbed."

The Hoboken police are investigating the case.

Business Rotices.

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef. For twenty years the standard for excellence.

Espensebeld's Celebrated Hats.

Spring styles ready. Salesroom, 118 Nassau st.

DIED. ANNESS, ... At Haverstraw, N. Y., suddenly, on March

10, 1897, Edwards Summerfield Anness, in his 87th year. Late Sheriff of Rockland county, N. Y. Funeral at M. E. Church, Haverstraw, N. Y., on Saturday, March 13, at 2 P. M. Albany, N. Y., papers please copy.

MCHER.—Suddenly. on Tuesday, March \*, H. S.

Archer, in his 76th year.

Funeral services at his late residence, 222 Cariton av., Brooklyn, Thursday evening, 8 o'clock. Inter ROSHY. -On Tuesday, March 9, 1897, at the red dence of his son, Samuel McC. Crosby, 165 Each 93d st., ex-Police Officer James Crosby, in the 70th

year of his age. Lodge, No. 519, F. and A. M., and of the New York Veteran Police Association are invited to attend the funeral services at the First Union Presbyteries Church, 86th st. and Lexington av., on Thursday evening, March 11, at 8 o'clock. Interment at

Greenwood on Friday morning. DRY .- At Paterson, N. J., on the 6th inst., Betay Dry, for many years a faithful friend and servant in the household of the late Isaac W. England. Enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

HTRD. -At Bye, N. Y., at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Richard Henry Warren, on Monday, March 8, after a long and painful illness, Dr Ham Wallace Hurd. Puneral services at St. Bartholomew's Church, Hads-

son avenue and 44th st., on Thursday, March 11, RURTZ. -On Tuesday, March 9, 1897, Elizabeth Stephenson Kurtz, eldest daughter of Charles M. and Julia Stephenson Kurtz of 100 Wes. 78th st.

aged 10 years 6 months and 7 days. Funeral at Harrodaburg, Ky. BGGETT. -On Wednesday, March 10, at West New Brighton, Staten Island, of scarlet fever, Theodora

Augustus and Anna Dwight Leggett, in the 18th year of her age. VAN BENTHEYSEN, -On Tuesday, March 9, at 5:80 P. M., Carrie Avon, daughter of the late Rnoch S. Brown, and wife of William A. Van Benthuysen. Funeral service at St. O-orge's Church,

Rockland Cemetery-on-the-Hudson A rare location. Easily reached. Office 174 West

THE KENSICO CEMETERY -- Private station, Rac-lem Ratiroad; 43 minutes ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 East 48d st.

Religious Notices. REV. A. C. DIXON, D. D., will speak Sunday afternoon, March 14, 3 colock, CARNESSE MINEY BALL.

J. H. Burke will lead singing, assisted by Parke sizters and large chorus. Send stamped envelope to W. E. Lougee, 40 East 23d at, for free tickets.

Hem Publications.

7 C. EACH Hichardson's Freemasonry," "Lav-1 O engre," Rousseau's "Social Contract, Murray's "Prairie Bird," Fielding's "Jonathan Wild," Smol-lett's "Count Fathom," "Launceiot Graves." PRAFF, 6th av., 18th st.